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HARYANA GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Notification

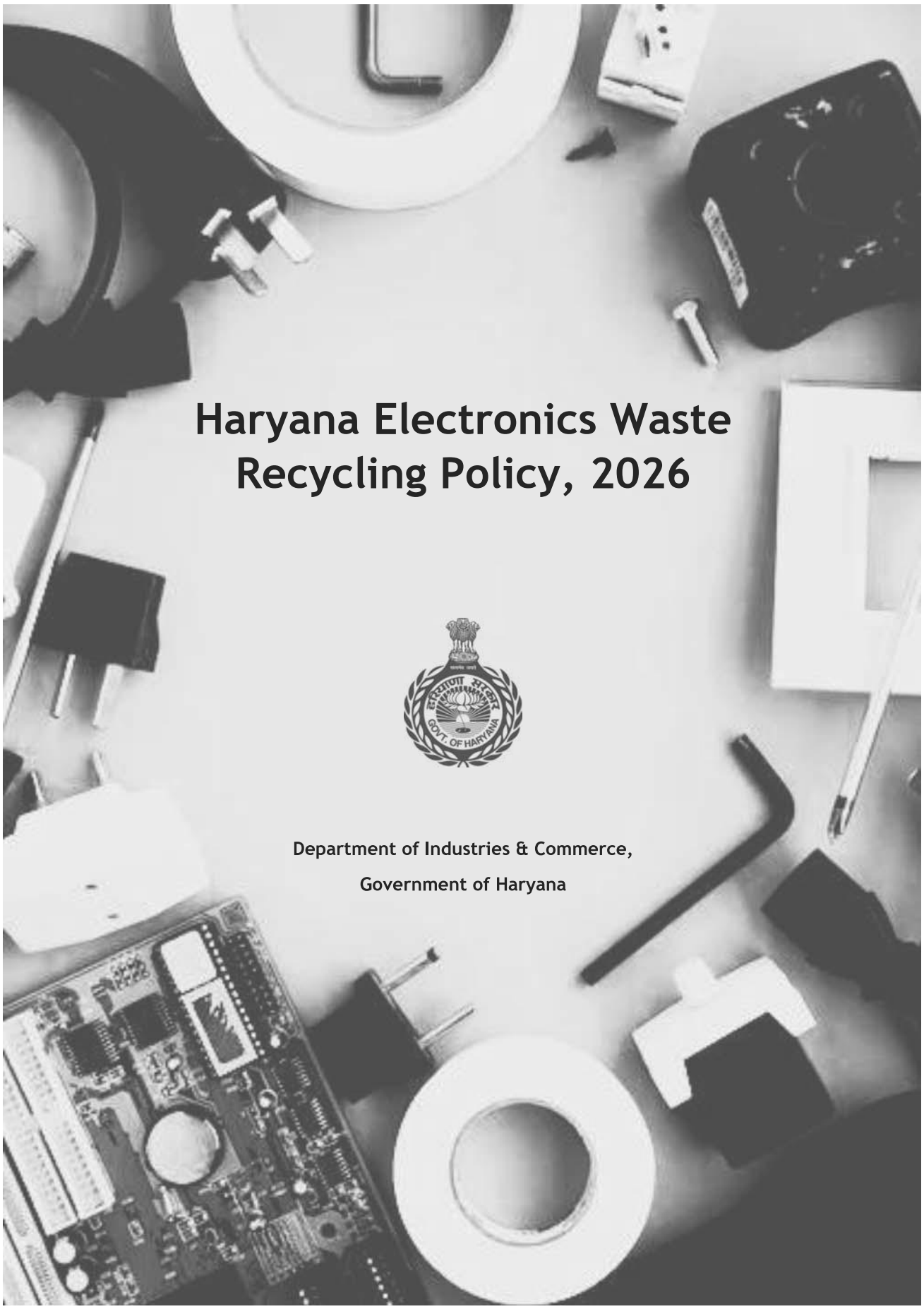
The 27th May, 2026

No. 20/11/2026-4IB-1.— The Governor of Haryana is pleased to notify the ***'Haryana Electronics Waste Recycling Policy-2026.'*** This policy will be valid for a period of 05 years from the date of notification of this policy or the date of any new policy/amendment introduced by the Government of Haryana, whichever is earlier.

The policy has been concurred by the Finance Department *vide* their U.O. No.1/25/2026-3FD-III/2026/6328, 6330, 6325, 6331, 6327, 6329, 6332, 6326 dated 21.03.2026 and approved by the Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 18th May, 2026.

AMIT KUMAR AGRAWAL,
Commissioner & Secretary to Government Haryana,
Industries & Commerce Department.

Chandigarh:
The 27th May, 2026



Haryana Electronics Waste Recycling Policy, 2026

Department of Industries & Commerce,

Government of Haryana

Contents

1. Preamble 3
2. Definition 5
3. Vision 13
4. Mission 13
5. Objectives 13
6. Validity of the Policy 13
7. Eligibility Criteria for E-Waste Recycling Units 14
8. Turnaround time under this policy 16
9. Authority for Clarification, Interpretation, and Operational Decisions 16
10. Fiscal Incentives for Electronic Waste Recycling Units 18
11. Simplified Regulatory Regime 32

List of Acronyms

BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CGTMSE	Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises
CLU	Change of Land Use
CoE	Center of Excellence
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
EDC	External Development Charges
EEC	Empowered Executive Committee
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
E-Waste	Electronic Waste
FCI	Fixed Capital Investment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GoHR	Government of Haryana
GoI	Government of India
HEEP	Haryana Enterprises and Employment Policy
HEPB	Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board
HEPC	Haryana Enterprise Promotion Centre
HSPCB	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
IDC	Internal Development Charges
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMT	Industrial Model Township
INR	Indian Rupee
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	Input Tax Credit
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
R2	Responsible Recycling
R & D	Research and Development
SERI	Sustainable Electronics Recycling International
SGST	State Goods and Services Tax
USD	United States Dollar

1. Preamble

Rapid technological advancement and the widespread adoption of electronic devices have significantly enhanced productivity, connectivity, and quality of life. However, the accelerated pace of innovation, frequent product upgrades, changing consumer preferences, and shortened product life cycles have resulted in a sharp increase in the generation of electronic waste (e-waste). The improper disposal and accumulation of this e-waste has emerged as a serious environmental and public health concern.

E-waste contains a range of hazardous substances, including heavy metals such as lead and mercury, as well as sharp and non-biodegradable components such as glass and plastics. If not managed in an environmentally sound manner, these materials can contaminate soil, water, and air, posing long-term risks to ecosystems and human health. This underscores the urgent need to strengthen formal collection, recycling, and recovery infrastructure to enable responsible and large-scale e-waste management.

The global electronics waste (e-waste) recycling market is projected to expand significantly, reaching an estimated USD 137.6 billion by 2029, up from USD 66.61 billion in 2023, registering a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 12.82%[1]. Reflecting this global momentum, the Indian e-waste recycling market, valued at USD 1.5 billion in 2022, is expected to grow to USD 4.5 billion by 2030, at a CAGR of 13.52%[2].

India currently generates approximately 1.75 million metric tonnes (MT) of e-waste annually, marking a 72.5% increase over the last five years[3], driven primarily by rapid digitization, increased penetration of electronic devices, and shorter product life cycles. However, the management of this growing volume of e-waste remains a significant challenge. An estimated 95% of e-waste is handled by the informal sector, where processing is often carried out using unsafe and environmentally unsound practices. Further, only 43% of the total e-waste generated in the country is presently recycled, leaving nearly 57% of e-waste unprocessed or improperly disposed of, resulting in loss of valuable secondary resources and posing serious risks to environmental sustainability and public health. These trends underscore the urgent need to strengthen formal e-waste recycling infrastructure and promote environmentally sound management practices[4].

The Government of India has accorded high priority to sustainable e-waste management, recognising its potential to play a pivotal role in advancing a circular economy based on resource

[1] Fortune Business Insights – E-Waste Management Market Size & Industry Analysis
[2] IMARC Group – India E-Waste Management Market Report
[3] Central Pollution Control Board – Annual Report on Implementation of E-Waste (Management) Rules
[4] Central Pollution Control Board – Annual Reports on Implementation of E-Waste Management Rules; Global E-waste Monitor, ITU/UNITAR

efficiency, recycling, and reuse. The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has emphasised that effective e-waste management is critical not only for environmental protection but also for unlocking economic value, employment generation, and sustainable industrial growth.

In alignment with national initiatives and regulatory frameworks for responsible e-waste management, the Government of Haryana has formulated this dedicated E-Waste Recycling Policy to foster a robust, compliant, and technology-driven ecosystem for e-waste recycling in the State. The Policy seeks to enable Haryana's transition towards a circular economy, wherein e-waste is recognised as a valuable secondary resource and reintegrated into manufacturing value chains rather than being consigned to landfills.

This Policy is guided by the following key aspirations for the e-waste recycling sector in Haryana:

- Development of robust recycling infrastructure and regulatory facilitation to ensure systematic collection, safe handling, and channelisation of e-waste to authorised recyclers, thereby mitigating environmental risks and improving convenience for consumers and businesses.
- Promotion of investment-led growth in e-waste recycling infrastructure through targeted incentives, leading to employment generation, skill development, and economic value creation within the State.
- Adoption of globally recognised best practices for environmentally sound recycling and enhanced public awareness on responsible disposal of electronic products nearing the end of their useful life.

Recognising the scale of the challenge and the urgency for sustainable solutions, the Government of Haryana is committed to promoting the growth of a formal, efficient, and environmentally responsible e-waste recycling industry. Through effective implementation of this Policy, the State seeks to create a greener, cleaner, and more resilient Haryana, while positioning itself as a leading destination for e-waste recycling and circular economy-driven industrial development.

2. Definition

2.1 **E-Waste:** E-Waste means electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), in whole or in part, discarded as waste by the consumer, bulk consumer, producer, refurbisher, or recycler, including solar photovoltaic modules, panels, or cells, as well as components, consumables, parts, and spares arising from manufacturing, assembly, refurbishment, repair, dismantling, or processing activities, and as defined under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, as amended from time to time.

2.2 **Electronic & Electrical Equipment:** Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) means equipment which is dependent on electric current or electromagnetic fields to operate properly, and equipment for the generation, transfer, measurement, or control of electric current, including all components, consumables, parts, and spares.

The categories of EEE covered under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 notified by the Government of India and administered by the Central Pollution Control Board, as amended from time to time, will be applicable for the purposes of this Policy.

2.3 **Linear Economy:** Linear Economy means a conventional economic and industrial model characterised by a one-way flow of resources, wherein raw materials are extracted, transformed into products, consumed, and ultimately disposed of as waste at the end of their useful life. This model is based on a "take-make-dispose" approach and is marked by high dependence on virgin resource extraction, limited product life extension, and minimal emphasis on reuse, repair, recycling, or recovery of materials, resulting in significant waste generation and environmental impact.

2.4 **Circular Economy:** Circular economy (CE) is an industrial system, which is an alternative to the highly extractive and resource intensive linear economy principle of take-make-dispose. CE replaces the end-of-life concept with restoration and regeneration, shifts towards usage of superior design of materials, products, systems and business models for waste elimination. Circular Economy aims at retaining value of resources, products and materials at their highest by keeping them in use as long as possible, minimizing wastage at each life-cycle stage, and extracting the maximum value through reusing, repairing, recovering, remanufacturing and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service value.

2.5 **Component:** Component means one of the parts of a sub-assembly or assembly of which a manufactured product is made up of and into which such product may be separated and includes an accessory or attachment to another component.

2.6 **Consumable:** Consumable means an item that is required for, or participates in, a manufacturing process or for the functioning of electrical and electronic equipment, and

may or may not form part of the end product. Items that are substantially or wholly consumed during a manufacturing or operational process will be deemed to be consumables.

2.7 **Dismantler:** Dismantler means any person or entity engaged in the dismantling of used electrical and electronic equipment into components, and which holds a valid authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board, as amended from time to time.

2.8 **Disposal and Treatment:** Disposal and Treatment means any operation that does not result in recycling, recovery, or reuse of e-waste, and includes physico-chemical treatment, biological treatment, incineration, or disposal in a secured landfill, in accordance with applicable rules and standards.

2.9 **End-of-Life**: An electrical or electronic item is considered End-of-Life (EOL) when it becomes non-functional and beyond economic repair, or when technological obsolescence renders the item unsuitable for continued use.

2.10 **E-Retailer**: E-Retailer means any individual, company, or business entity that sells goods through an electronic network, including the internet, digital platforms, mobile applications, social media, telephone, or any other electronic means.

2.11 **Facility:** Facility means any location where activities incidental to the collection, reception, storage, segregation, refurbishment, recycling, treatment, or disposal of e-waste are carried out.

2.12 **Manufacturer:** Manufacturer means a person, entity, company, factory, or enterprise, as defined under the Companies Act, 2013, the Factories Act, 1948, or the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, which has facilities for the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Annexure-I of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022.

2.13 **Orphaned Products:** Orphaned Products mean non-branded or assembled electrical and electronic equipment, as specified under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, or equipment whose producer has ceased operations, making compliance with producer responsibility obligations unfeasible.

2.14 **Part:** Part means an element of a sub-assembly or assembly, including a component, spare, or accessory, which is not ordinarily useful by itself and is not intended to be further dismantled for maintenance or repair purposes.

2.15 **Spares**: Spares mean parts, sub-assemblies, or assemblies intended for replacement or substitution of identical or similar items, and include components or accessories used for such replacement.

2.16 Collection Centre: Collection Centre means a facility where e-waste is collected from individuals, bulk consumers, business entities, or other sources and subsequently channelised to authorised dismantlers or recyclers.

2.17 Producer responsibility organization: Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) means a professional organisation authorised or financed, individually or collectively, by producers to undertake the collection, channelisation, and environmentally sound management of e-waste generated from end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment on behalf of producers.

2.18 Recycler/ Recycling unit: Recycler / Recycling Unit means an entity engaged in the recycling and reprocessing of waste electrical and electronic equipment, their assemblies, components, or recoverable materials, for the purpose of resource recovery and generation of secondary raw materials, in an environmentally sound manner.

2.19 Producer: Producer means any person or entity who-

i. manufactures and offers to sell electrical and electronic equipment, including components, consumables, parts, or spares, under its own brand; (or)
ii. offers to sell under its own brand, assembled electrical and electronic equipment manufactured by other producers or suppliers; (or)
iii. offers to sell imported electrical and electronic equipment; (or)
iv. imports and sells used electrical and electronic equipment,

irrespective of the sales channel, including dealer, retailer, e-retailer, or any other mode of distribution.

2.20 Authorized treatment, storage and disposal facility: Authorised Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) means a facility authorised under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, or as amended from time to time, for the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous and other wastes, including residues arising from e-waste processing.

2.21 Electronics Waste Recycling Park/ Cluster: A park/ cluster of Electronics Waste Recycling units and related ancillary units developed over a minimum area of 10 - 25 acres based upon zone (low/medium/high/hyper potential zone) as per the existing norms of Town and Country Planning, Haryana and/or as amended from time to time.

The park should comprise of basic amenities such as internal roads, sewerage infrastructure, utilities infrastructure (electrical, water, natural gas, fire hydrants etc.), communication facilities, storage facilities, requisite technological infrastructure, commercial infra etc. as necessary for the smooth functioning of units within the park. The park may also include common social infrastructure such as housing facilities,

medical and sports facilities, banks, dormitories, recreational activities etc. and other enabling infrastructure such as Centre of Excellence (CoE), etc. and will be developed and operated as per norms of Haryana Town and Country Planning Department (as amended from time to time).

2.22 **Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/ Operations:** It means and refers to the date of first sale bill/invoice issued by the enterprise. Only units/ enterprises commencing commercial operations during the validity period of this policy will be eligible to avail benefits under this policy.

2.23 **New Unit:** Refers to a unit established and commencing commercial production during the operative period of this policy.

2.24 **Existing Unit:** Refers to any unit existing and in operation prior to notification of this policy.

2.25 **Expansion/ Diversification:** Refers to investment undertaken by an existing unit at the same location for:

i. enhancement of installed production or service capacity (or)
ii. upgradation, modernization, or technological improvement of existing plant, machinery, equipment, or processes (or)
iii. addition of new manufacturing or service lines (or)
iv. manufacturing of new or additional products; (or)
v. provision of new or additional services

An existing unit shall be eligible to avail incentives under this Policy for expansion/diversification undertaken at the same location, subject to fulfilment of any one of the following conditions:

a. The unit undertakes an additional Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of at least 50% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification

(or)

b. The unit undertakes an additional FCI of at least 25% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification subject to a minimum expansion investment of INR 125 cr.

(or)

c. The unit undertakes an additional FCI greater than the minimum threshold limit of Mega/ Ultra Mega Unit defined under this policy for the particular location

2.26 Fixed Capital Investment (FCI): The new investment in land, infrastructure/ associated utilities, buildings (including for R&D activities, storage, testing, hostel/dormitories for workers, office space etc.), plant, machinery, equipment, power back up arrangements, construction of captive renewable energy plants, effluent treatment plants/ waste management plants/ air pollution control systems/zero liquid discharge equipment, hardware & software made by the unit within the premises of the project:

- during the policy period (and)
- before the commencement of commercial operations (and) 1 year after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for MSME/Large units and 3 years after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Mega/ Ultra Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board

will be considered as Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)

Note:

i. For the purposes of facilitating cases where investment has also been made prior to the notification of this policy but date of commencement of commercial production/operations falls under this policy period, the FCI made in the one-year period prior to the date of notification of this policy will also be considered as FCI.

ii. Transfer of plant, machinery and equipment from the same or different unit located anywhere else will not be considered towards calculation of FCI.

iii. Working capital, goodwill, preliminary and pre-operative expenses, capitalized interest, and expenses incurred towards acquisition of technology or technical know-how, including consultancy charges, royalty, design and drawings, patents, licenses, and other intellectual property rights, whether capitalized in the books of accounts or otherwise, will not be considered while calculating Fixed Capital Investment.

2.27 Ultra-Mega, Mega and Large Project: Projects will be categorized as Ultra Mega, Mega and Large Projects as per definition in the Make in Haryana Industrial Policy of the State as amended from time to time and/or any future flagship industrial policy of the State (if and when released).

2.28 Large Enterprises: Large Enterprises will mean enterprises other than Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, having either:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment exceeding INR 125 crore, (or)
- Annual turnover exceeding INR 500 crore,

i.e., above the thresholds prescribed for Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, as amended by the Government of India from time to time.

2.29 Medium Enterprise: Medium Enterprises will mean enterprises where:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed INR 125 crore, and
- Annual turnover does not exceed INR 500 crore,

in accordance with the thresholds notified by the Government of India under the MSMED Act, 2006, as amended from time to time.

2.30 Small Enterprise: Small Enterprises will mean enterprises where:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed INR 25 crore, and
- Annual turnover does not exceed INR 100 crore,

in accordance with the thresholds notified by the Government of India under the MSMED Act, 2006, as amended from time to time.

2.31 Micro Enterprise: Micro Enterprises will mean enterprises where:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed INR 2.5 crore, and
- Annual turnover does not exceed INR 10 crore,

in accordance with the thresholds notified by the Government of India under the MSMED Act, 2006, as amended from time to time.

2.32 Local Employee: An employee who is a bonafide resident of the State of Haryana (as defined by the Government of Haryana from time to time) will be considered a Local employee. The local employee status will only be verified using Parivar Pechan Patr issued by Government of Haryana

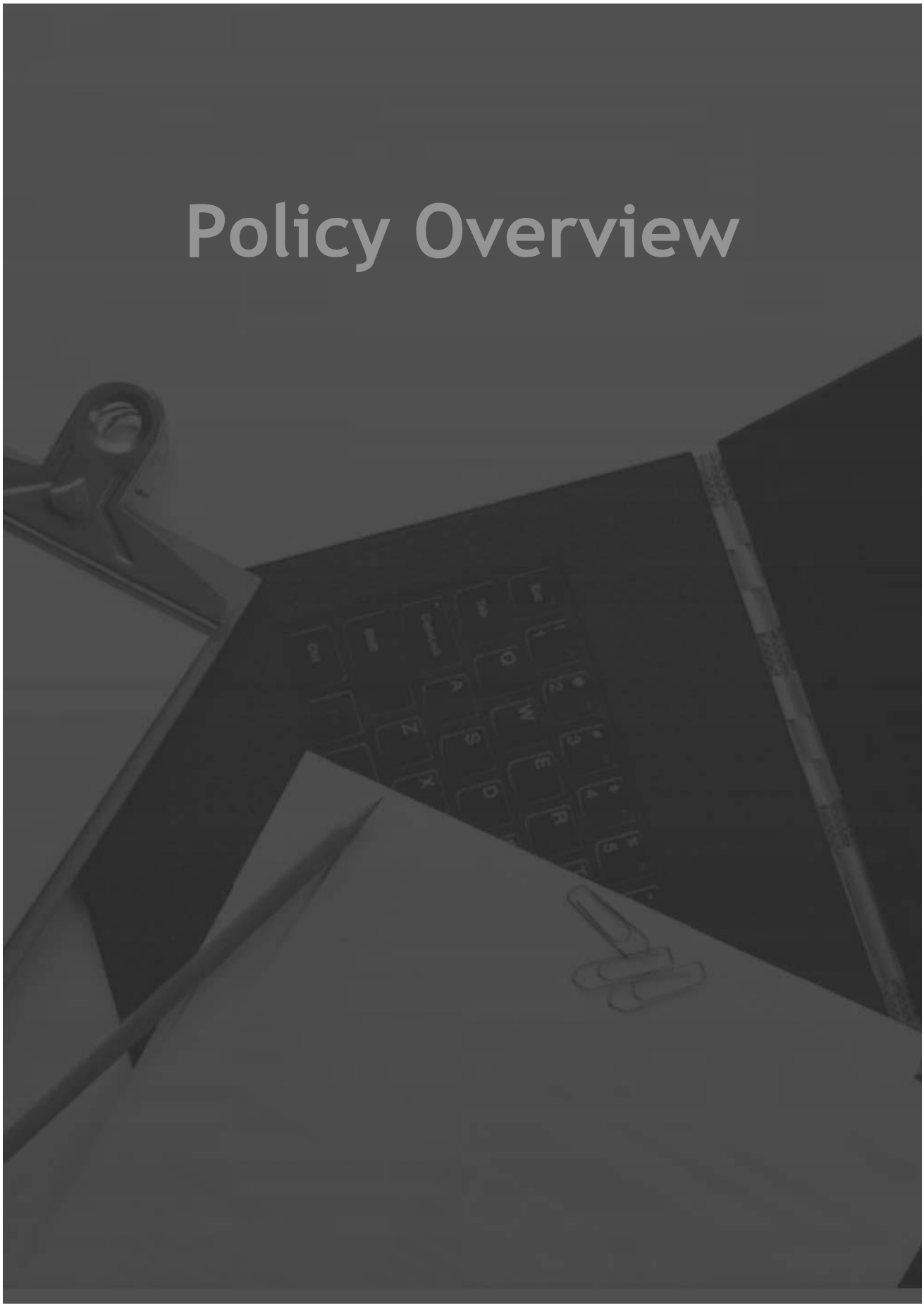
2.33 Category of Areas: For promoting the geographical dispersal of industry, the State has been divided into 4 categories of Areas - Core Areas, Intermediate Areas, Sub-Prime Areas and Prime/Focus Areas based on their potential for industrial development. The classification of these areas will be in accordance with the definitions prescribed under the Make in Haryana Industrial Policy of the State as amended from time to time and/or any future flagship industrial policy of the State (if and when released).

2.34 Net SGST: Net SGST to be considered for reimbursement means that the eligible unit will be entitled to get reimbursement of SGST amount, paid through cash ledger, against the output liability of SGST on sale of eligible products. The eligible unit will first have to utilize all the eligible Input Tax Credit (ITC) including eligible ITC of IGST available in its credit ledger, against the SGST output liability, before adjusting the SGST amount through cash ledger.

2.35 Eligible Startup: Any entity will be considered a startup if it meets the latest definition of startups as per the Haryana State Startup Policy 2022, as amended from time to time, and is registered with the Industries and Commerce Department, Haryana.

2.36 Developer: Developer means an individual, company, association, firm or a limited liability partnership, designated through a collaboration/development agreement with the owner for making an application for grant of licence and for completion of formalities required on behalf of such owner to develop a colony as per Haryana TCP Norms (as amended from time to time).

2.37 Owner: Owner means a person or entity in whose name the title of ownership of land is vested, or in whose favour a valid lease of land for a period of not less than ninety-nine (99) years has been granted, within the State of Haryana, in accordance with the provisions of the Haryana Town and Country Planning (TCP) norms, as amended from time to time.


Policy Overview

3. Vision

"To establish Haryana as a leading State in environmentally responsible electronics waste recycling by creating a robust, formal, and sustainable e-waste recycling and management ecosystem."

4. Mission

a. To develop world-class infrastructure for the collection, segregation, dismantling, recycling, and environmentally sound management of electronic waste.

b. To ensure scientific, safe, and compliant management and disposal of electronic waste in accordance with applicable national laws, rules, and standards.

c. To formalize and strengthen the e-waste management sector in Haryana by promoting authorised recyclers, dismantlers, and collection mechanisms.

d. To enable a transition towards a circular economy by maximizing recovery, recycling, and reuse of materials from electronic waste.

e. To minimise environmental and public health risks associated with electronic waste through efficient recycling practices, enhanced public awareness, and improved industry compliance aligned with global best practices.

5. Objectives

a. To promote environmentally responsible disposal and scientific recycling of electronic waste across the State.

b. To strengthen the e-waste management ecosystem by encouraging the establishment and expansion of authorised collection, dismantling, and recycling facilities in Haryana.

c. To facilitate the development of state-of-the-art e-waste recycling infrastructure, including through collaboration with leading and compliant e-waste recyclers.

d. To progressively enhance recycling capacity and efficiency with the objective of achieving near-complete channelization and recycling of electronic waste generated in the State by 2030, in line with national regulations and technological feasibility.

6. Validity of the Policy

This policy will be valid for a period of 05 years from the date of notification of this policy or the date of any new policy/amendment, introduced by the Government of Haryana, whichever is earlier.

7. Eligibility Criteria for E-Waste Recycling Units

7.1 Units engaged in the e-waste recycling of electronic & electrical equipment mentioned under Schedule – I i.e. categories of electronic & electrical equipment including their components, consumables, parts and spares as covered under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, and/ or as amended from time to time will be covered under this policy

7.2 Only units which commence commercial production/ operations post the date of the notification of this policy and during the operative period of this policy will be eligible for availing benefits as enlisted under this policy.

7.3 Recyclers should ensure necessary compliance/ authorization as per the norms of Central/ State Pollution Control Board and their latest Acts/ Rules/ Policies/ Circulars/ Instructions, etc. (as amended from time to time) to be eligible under the policy

7.4 Eligible units intending to avail incentives under this policy will be required to submit an application to the Department prior to the date of commencement of commercial operations

7.5 For the purposes of this policy, the Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) and Eligible Capital Expenditure (ECE) made:

i. during the policy period (and)
ii. before the commencement of commercial operations (and) 1 year after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for MSME/Large units and 3 years after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Mega/ Ultra Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board

will be considered.

Further, for the purposes of facilitating cases where investment has also been made prior to the date of notification of this policy, but date of commencement of commercial production/operations falls under this policy period, the FCI and ECE made in the one-year period prior to the date of notification of this policy will also be considered.

7.6 Existing E-Waste Recycling Units will also be eligible to avail incentives under this Policy for expansion/diversification undertaken at the same location, subject to fulfilment of the following conditions:

(a) Unit must be undertaking expansion/diversification anywhere in Haryana on land parcels with valid CLU permission (if applicable) under commercial or industrial category or in Government-approved Industrial Estates / IMTs; and

(b) Unit must be undertaking an expansion/diversification, with either:

- an additional Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of at least 50% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification

  (or)

- an additional FCI of at least 25% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification subject to a minimum expansion investment of INR 125 cr. (or)

  (or)

- an additional FCI greater than the minimum threshold limit of Mega/ Ultra Mega Unit defined under this policy for the particular location.

For the purposes of calculation of FCI in such cases, the original value of the assets shall be considered.

(c) Unit must be commencing commercial production/ operations of said expansion/ diversification during the operative period of the policy.

Note:

i. Units undertaking expansion/ diversification will be eligible for availing incentives for expansion/ diversification only once during the policy period.

ii. In cases where expansion/diversification is undertaken through enhancement, upgradation, or modernization of existing production or service capacity, and where a clearly identifiable date of commencement of commercial production/operations cannot be determined:

- Only investment made in the three-year period from the date of first expansion investment shall be considered as eligible investment period for the purpose of determination of FCI and ECE.

- The date of completion of the entire committed capital investment for such expansion/diversification (or) the completion of 3 years from the date of first expansion investment, whichever is earlier, shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of commercial production/operations for the purposes of this Policy

iii. Units undertaking expansion/ diversification will be required to obtain separate registration under GST for such expansion/diversification and maintain separate books of accounts for existing unit as well as the expanded unit. In case separate registration is not feasible for a unit of expansion at the same business place, the highest turnover reflected by the existing unit in the last three years will be considered as the turnover of the existing unit during the period of investment subsidy entitlement. However, such a unit will also be required to maintain a separate book of accounts for the expansion unit, unless otherwise permitted by HEPB.

7.7 Units availing fiscal incentives under this policy shall not be eligible to avail or claim incentives for the same project under any other policy issued by the Government of Haryana, and vice versa, save and except for incentives under the Haryana Progressive MSME and Exports Policy, which may be availed only to the extent that such incentives are not covered under this policy under the same or a comparable head

7.8 The benefits offered under the policy will be over and above any incentives obtained under any Government of India policy or scheme by the eligible unit. However, the cumulative incentives under the policy to any Unit/ Park Developer, together with any fiscal incentives, subsidies, reimbursements, grants, or financial assistance received under any Government of India scheme for the same project, will be subject to a ceiling of 100% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI).

8. Turnaround time under this policy

All new schemes/ operational guidelines proposed in the policy will be notified within a time frame of 03 months from the date of release of this policy. The fact that a scheme has not been notified will not debar an investor whose application is consistent with the provisions of this policy from applying for and obtaining incentives under this policy.

Note: All the schemes to be notified under this policy will be approved at the level of Administrative Secretary to Government, Haryana, Industries & Commerce Department and placed before the concerned Standing Finance Committee for approval and subsequent notification.

9. Authority for Clarification, Interpretation, and Operational Decisions

Administrative Secretary, Department of Industries and Commerce, Haryana will be the competent authority for clarification/resolution of any doubts related to the

interpretation of any term or any provision arising under this policy, approval for notification of scheme operational guidelines for provisions under this policy and removal of difficulties for ease of doing business. The decision in this matter will be final and binding for all stakeholders in such cases

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10. Fiscal Incentives for Electronic Waste Recycling Units

10.1 CAPEX and OPEX Support

S.No.	Incentive	Description of Support
A.	**CAPEX Support Incentive**	i. An eligible unit will be entitled to reimbursement of 30% of the eligible capital expenditure (ECE) incurred, subject to a maximum ceiling of INR 25 crores per unit. ii. For the purposes of this policy, eligible CAPEX will include new investment/expenditure actually incurred and paid on account of the following: a. Construction of building, infrastructure/ associated utilities and power backup arrangements b. Purchase of plant and machinery, equipment including tools, dies, molds, jigs, fixtures etc. used in the dismantling, disposal, treatment, recycling, testing, or processing of any of the goods eligible under the policy c. Purchase of IT hardware and software, including enterprise systems and other related items required for operations d. Construction of captive renewable energy projects (only new captive renewable energy projects ≥ 100 KW will be eligible) e. Construction of Effluent Treatment Plant/ Waste Management Plant and installation of Air Pollution Control Systems f. Technology Acquisition from premier national/international institutes/ domestic/foreign companies subject to a ceiling of INR 1 cr. per unit per year g. Payment of stamp duty on sale/ lease deeds for setting up unit/enterprise in the State h. Payment of external development charges iii. The CAPEX support incentive will be disbursed in ten (10) annual instalments and will commence after the date of commencement of operations or achievement of committed

S.No.	Incentive	Description of Support
		eligible capital investment, whichever is later, subject to the time limits for recognition of Fixed Capital Investment/ Eligible Capital Expenditure specified under this policy. iv. Only the eligible CAPEX incurred during the: • policy period (and) • before the commencement of commercial operations (and) 1 year after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for MSME/Large units and 3 years after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Mega/ Ultra Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board will be considered. Additionally, for the purposes of facilitating cases where investment has also been made prior to the notification of this policy but date of commencement of commercial production/operations falls under this policy period, the eligible CAPEX made one year period prior to the date of notification of this policy will also be considered. Note: Transfer of machinery and equipment from the same or different unit located anywhere else will not be considered towards calculation of FCI.
B.	**OPEX Support Incentive**	i. An eligible unit will be entitled to reimbursement of 70% of the eligible OPEX incurred for a period of five years from the date of commencement of production/operations subject to a maximum ceiling of INR 2 crores per annum. ii. For the purposes of this policy, eligible OPEX for a particular year will include the actual expenditure incurred and paid by the unit on account of/on the following: a. **Net SGST paid** to the Govt. of Haryana b. **Electricity duty paid** to the Govt. of Haryana c. **Annual Lease rentals paid** – will be eligible @75% of actual annual rent paid by the unit and subject to an annual cap of 6% of the valuation of the property as

S.No.	Incentive	Description of Support
		assessed by a valuer registered under the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017, as amended from time to time d. **Quality certification costs** incurred towards obtaining nationally or internationally recognized quality certifications required for domestic sale or export of recycled products (e.g: ISO/ BIS/ R2 by SERI/other standard industry certifications etc.) e. **Patent related costs** incurred towards filing of patents, consultancy charges, prior-art search fees, maintenance fees and publication fees f. **Guarantee fee paid under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust** for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) g. **Credit Rating Expenses -** limited to ratings conducted by SEBI-accredited agencies (CRISIL, ICRA, CARE, SMERA, Fitch India, Brickwork Ratings) or SIDBI-empaneled agencies, as applicable. h. **Information, Education and Communication Activities/Awareness campaigns** for Informal waste collectors/ Citizens - subject to a maximum of 5 campaigns per year with a capping of INR 5 lakh per campaign

Note:

i. Disbursal of CAPEX and OPEX support incentives shall be linked to actual operational performance and capacity utilization of the unit, as determined based on parameters such as electricity consumption, quantity of e-waste processed, and certification/verification by the State Pollution Control Board or any other competent authority, or through such other measurable indicators as may be specified by the Competent Authority

ii. Ultra Mega and Mega Projects will also be eligible for customized packages of incentives as decided by the Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board (HEPB). This customized package of incentives will be offered over and above the standard

package of incentives as per this policy and will be based on the approved Cost Benefit Analysis model of the State, as amended from time to time.

10.2 Incentives for Successful Commercialization of Patents Generated by the Unit

Type of Incentive	Quantum of Support
Domestic Patent Granted	INR 50 lakhs per successful patent application subject to overall cap of INR 5 cr. per unit over the policy period
International/ Foreign Patent Granted	INR 1 crore per successful patent application subject to overall cap of INR 10 cr. per unit over the policy period

Note:

i. Only patents which have been successfully used commercially shall be eligible for benefits. Commercial application shall be verified through statutory auditor certification detailing the revenue generated/ efficiency obtained, etc. and should be backed by supporting documents such as product brochures or data sheets referencing the patented technology or technology transfer/licensing agreements referencing the technology and details as and if applicable

ii. Only patents granted and used commercially during the period of the policy shall be eligible for benefits under this section.

10.3 Greening Incentives

Sustainability-linked incentives have been embedded in this policy to encourage and reward eco-friendly practices which reduce pollution and carbon footprints and improve resource efficiency. The following incentives shall be granted for eligible green investments undertaken by eligible units:

Incentive	Quantum of Incentive	
	MSME/Large	**Mega/ Ultra Mega**
Carbon Credits Generated in the State	Carbon Credits generated by an eligible unit from a project located within the State of Haryana during the validity period of the policy shall be eligible for an incentive of INR 100 per carbon credit unit, subject to an overall cap of INR 1 cr. per unit. Note: • One (1) carbon credit unit shall represent one (1) metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) reduced, avoided, or removed. • Only carbon credits issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) or internationally recognized carbon standard organizations such as Verra (VCS), The Gold Standard Foundation (Switzerland), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Global Carbon Council (Qatar), Plan Vivo, ART-TREES, or any other organization as decided by the Competent Authority shall be eligible	
Establishment of Captive Renewable Energy Projects (≥ 100 kW)	INR 50 lakhs per MW, upto a maximum of INR 2.5 cr.	INR 50 lakhs per MW, upto a maximum of INR 10 cr.
Establishment of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)	50% of the actual cost incurred for implementing the measure up-to a maximum of INR 5 cr. per unit subject to third party certification of adherence to discharge limits mandated by Haryana State Pollution Control Board as per relevant Central and State Government Acts	50% of the actual cost incurred for implementing the measure up-to a maximum of INR 10 cr. per unit subject to third party certification of adherence to discharge limits mandated by Haryana State Pollution Control Board as per relevant Central and State Government Acts
Green Certification from GRIHA, LEED, etc.	2% of the cost of the building, subject to a cap of INR 5 cr. per unit	

Note:

i. Capital Expenditure incurred for the above initiatives shall not be included for estimation of eligible CAPEX for availing other incentives under the policy.

ii. Rooftop solar panels or panels installed anywhere in the premises of the unit with a facility to store energy or operate under Net Metering mechanism (above 100 kW) generate energy (above 100 kW) will be considered for the purpose of Incentives for captive renewable energy

iii. Reimbursement under the incentive for Green Certification from GRIHA, LEED, etc. shall be admissible only after the eligible unit has obtained the respective certification from the concerned certifying authority and submitted documentary proof thereof.

10.4 Human Capital Development Incentives:

<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Incentive</th><th>Description of Support</th></tr>
<tr><td>A.</td><td>Employment Generation and Capacity Building Subsidy</td><td>To reward local high-quality employment generation, a unit will be eligible to avail a local employment generation subsidy for a period of 10 years from Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/Operations based upon the proportion of Haryana local employees in the workforce of the unit in a particular year as shown below:
<table>
<tr><th>Proportion of Haryana Local Employees in the Workforce in Particular Year</th><th>Employment Generation Subsidy for General Category Haryana Local Employees</th><th>Employment Generation Subsidy for Women/ SC/ Divyang / Agniveer/ Ex-Servicemen Category Haryana Local Employees</th></tr>
<tr><td>< 15%</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Employment Generation Subsidy @120% of the average gross monthly salary will be provided for each eligible Women/ SC/</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Incentive</th><th>Description of Support</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Divyang / Ex-Servicemen Category Haryana Local Employees subject to a cap of INR 1 lakh per year per employee</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥15%</td><td>Employment Generation Subsidy @ {100%} + {20% * (Proportion of Haryana Local Employees in % - 15%)} of the average gross monthly salary will be provided for each eligible Haryana Local Employee subject to a cap of INR 1 lakh per year per employee</td><td>Employment Generation Subsidy @ {120%} + {20% * (Proportion of Haryana Local Employees in % - 15%)} of the average gross monthly salary will be provided for each eligible Women/ SC/ Divyang / Ex-Servicemen Category Haryana Local Employees subject to a cap of INR 1.2 lakh per year per employee</td></tr>
</table>
Note:
i. Proportion of Haryana Local Employees = Total Haryana Local Employees of the Unit/ Total Employees of the Unit
ii. Employment Generation Subsidy will be based on the proportion of Haryana local employees in the workforce in the given year.
iii. This subsidy will be provided only for employees of Haryana who have been directly employed on payroll or on contract with ESI/PF Number for a period of at-least 1 year by the eligible unit.
iv. This subsidy can be availed by an eligible unit for a period of 10 years from Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/Operations
</td></tr>
</table>

S.No.	Incentive	Description of Support
		v. An employee who is a bonafide resident of the State of Haryana (as defined by the Government of Haryana from time to time) will be considered a Local employee. The local employee status will be verified only using Parivar Pechan Patr. vi. In cases where the average gross monthly salary of an eligible Haryana Local Employee is below INR 48,000, a minimum Employment Generation Subsidy of INR 48,000 per annum shall be provided to the unit per such employee for the relevant year. vii. For eligible expansion units, the subsidy will be available for incremental employee count beyond the count that existed before undertaking expansion
B.	**Employment Booster for Recruitment through HKRN**	i. In addition to the employment generation subsidy incentive mentioned above, units which recruit Haryana local employees through Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam (HKRN) will also be eligible to claim 100% reimbursement on the **employer's statutory contribution under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)** for these employees for a period of 5 years. This incentive amount will be subject to a ceiling of 12 per cent of the employee's basic salary plus applicable Dearness Allowance (DA) and retaining allowance, subject to a maximum limit of INR 25,000 per employee per year. ii. Further, based on details furnished by the unit, all such employees recruited through Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam (HKRN) will be reimbursed 100% of their **employee's statutory contribution under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)** through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for a period of 5 years. This incentive amount will also be subject to a ceiling of 12 per cent of the employee's basic salary plus applicable Dearness Allowance (DA) and retaining allowance and subject to a maximum limit of INR 25,000 per employee per year.

S.No.	Incentive	Description of Support
C.	**Development of Specialized Courses in E-Waste Sector with Industry**	Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (HARTRON) in consultation with leading industry players, sector skill councils and academic institutions will develop specialized skill development courses to be offered in state skilling institution, Government/ ITI/ Polytechnics of Haryana. In addition, HARTRON will also analyze the skill gap and assess the on-ground demand of job role and ensure skilled ready workforce for the industry.
D.	**Integration of Specialized Organizations as Skill Development Partners**	The Government of Haryana will establish a framework for empanelment of duly authorized e-waste recycling units as Skill Development Training Partners. This will enable existing recycling units to serve as practical training hubs for capacity building in dismantling, segregation, material recovery, regulatory compliance, and safe handling of hazardous components

10.5 Special Incentives for Eligible Units:

S.No.	Incentive	Description of Support
A.	**One-time support for shifting/ relocating manufacturing facilities from outside Haryana**	i. For eligible units relocating their manufacturing operations to Haryana from an existing facility located outside Haryana, the Government of Haryana will provide a one-time relocation grant equal to 50% of the eligible relocation cost, subject to a maximum ceiling of: • INR 5 crore per unit for relocation from a manufacturing facility located outside the State but within the country and • INR 10 crore per unit for relocation from a manufacturing facility located outside the country.

S.No.	Incentive	Description of Support
		ii. For the purposes of this policy, eligible relocation cost will be limited to actual expenditure incurred and paid towards transportation and import of manufacturing plant, machinery and equipment from the existing location (whether within India or abroad) to the unit's manufacturing facility in Haryana, including: • International and domestic freight charges; • Packing, handling, and insurance costs; and • Customs duties and import-related charges, as applicable. iii. The grant will be one-time only and will be disbursed after commencement of commercial operations in Haryana, subject to verification by the competent authority

10.6 Option to Avail Top-Up Support Under Different Government of India Schemes

Eligible Units commencing operations during the period of the policy and availing subsidy/incentives under any programs/schemes which are launched by the Government of India for the sector will have the option to avail an additional 50% top-up incentive on the benefits disbursed by Government of India during the policy period instead of the incentives described under section 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5 of this policy. An eligible unit can choose to avail incentives only under either:

i. Section 10.1,10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5 (or)
ii. Section 10.6 of this policy

11. Conducive E-Waste Collection Mechanism

S.No.	Category	Description of Support
A.	**Facilitating linkage between Bulk E-Waste generators and authorized dismantlers and registered recyclers**	The Government of Haryana will endeavour to establish a robust and integrated e-waste management ecosystem within the State by facilitating institutional mechanisms to link bulk e-waste generators with **authorised dismantlers and registered recyclers**. Such mechanisms may include digital platforms, empanelment frameworks, and facilitation support to ensure transparent channelization of e-waste. This initiative will promote environmentally sound recycling practices, enhance traceability and accountability in the handling of electronic waste, and support the development of a sustainable circular economy in the State.
B.	**Preference for Haryana-Registered Recyclers in Collection and Processing of Public Sector E-Waste**	To promote circular economy practices and strengthen the domestic recycling industry, preference will be accorded to registered e-waste recyclers and dismantlers based in Haryana for the collection and environmentally sound processing of e-waste generated by State Government departments, boards, corporations, and other public authorities.
C.	**Financial Support for setting up E-Waste Collection Centers in PPP Mode**	The State Government will promote the establishment of **E-Waste Collection Centres in high urban density areas** through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to enable systematic, transparent, and efficient collection of e-waste. These centres will facilitate safe storage, aggregation, and channelization of e-waste to authorised recyclers, thereby minimising environmental and health risks and ensuring optimal resource recovery. A **one-time financial support of up to INR 10 lakh per collection centre** will be provided to authorised e-waste recyclers for setting up such centres, subject to prescribed eligibility conditions and operational guidelines.
D.	**Awareness Campaigns**	The State Government will undertake and facilitate **awareness and outreach programmes** to promote responsible disposal of

S.No.	Category	Description of Support
		electronic waste among households, institutions, commercial establishments, and other end-users. These initiatives will focus on sensitisation regarding environmental and health risks of improper disposal, available authorised collection mechanisms, and compliance with applicable e-waste management rules.
E.	**Portal for Procurement of Electronics Waste**	HARTRON has developed an e-waste portal for facilitating the structured collection, disposal, and recycling of electronic waste generated by State Government departments. The Government of Haryana will further strengthen and expand this portal to enable efficient collection, tracking, and environmentally sound disposal of e-waste from non-government users, including public sector undertakings, educational institutions, and other eligible entities, in accordance with applicable regulations.

12. Fiscal Incentives to Electronics Waste Recycling Park

12.1. Incentives to Developers for Establishment of Electronics Waste Recycling Parks

To incentivize the development of private Electronic Waste Recycling Parks at strategic locations in the State, the Government of Haryana shall provide fiscal support to such parks/clusters that obtain an industrial colony licence from the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, and Consent to Establish (CTE) during the operational period of this policy, and are developed in accordance with the prevailing norms of the Town and Country Planning Department. The fiscal support provided is as below:

i. Capital Subsidy or Net SGST Reimbursement Support Incentive

Eligible Electronic Waste Recycling Park developers shall be provided an option to choose between availing capital subsidy support or net SGST reimbursement support as showcased below.

A. Option 1: Capital Subsidy Support

S.No.	Area Category	Percentage of financial assistance (reimbursement as a % of eligible capital expenditure)
1.	Sub-Prime	75%
2.	Prime/Focus Areas	85%

Note: Any land/area granted an industrial colony license by the Town and Country Planning Department after the notification of this policy shall be treated as a Sub-Prime Area.

Eligible capital expenditure will include the cost incurred for the development of trunk infrastructure/ associated utilities such as internal roads, power generation/distribution system, power back-up systems, water treatment plant, sewerage treatment plant/ common effluent treatment plant, utility tunnels, requisite technological and communication infrastructure, ready-built factories/ sheds, etc., required for the smooth functioning of units within the park. The maximum assistance offered by the Govt. of Haryana will be capped at a ceiling of INR 45 Crores per park.

Further, this incentive will be disbursed in tranches, based on completion and occupancy as shown below:

Instalment	Criteria	Grant Tranche
First Instalment	On grant of requisite license for development of the park and Development of the park with requisite amenities as per approved development plan and grant of completion by Department of Town and Country Planning	50% of Eligible Incentive
Second Instalment	Proof of operation of at least 25% of total permissible area earmarked for setting up units as per approved development plan.	20% of Eligible Incentive
Third Instalment	Proof of operation of at least 50% of total permissible area earmarked for setting up units as per approved development plan.	15% of Eligible Incentive
Fourth Instalment	Proof of operation of at least 75% of total permissible area earmarked for setting up units as per approved development plan.	15% of Eligible Incentive

B. Option 2: SGST Reimbursement Support

Eligible Developers may also choose to avail Net SGST reimbursement on the expenditure incurred towards the development of trunk infrastructure/

associated utilities such as internal roads, power generation/distribution system, captive renewable energy plants, power back-up systems, water treatment plant, sewerage treatment plant/ common effluent treatment plant, utility tunnels, requisite technological and communication infrastructure, ready-built factories/ sheds, etc., required for the smooth functioning of units within the park for a period of five years from the date of obtaining Consent to Establish (CTE) and subject to an overall cap of INR 45 crore per park. The Net SGST reimbursement shall be provided at the following rates:

Area	Quantum of Net SGST Reimbursement
Sub-Prime Area	60% reimbursement for 7 years
Prime/Focus Area	70% reimbursement for 7 years

Note: Any land/area granted an industrial colony license by the Town and Country Planning Department after the notification of this policy shall be treated as a Sub-Prime Area

ii. Stamp Duty Reimbursement

100% of the Stamp Duty paid by the developer for parks being developed in Sub-Prime and Prime/Focus Areas shall be reimbursed upon obtaining of requisite license for development of the industrial park and CTE during the policy period, irrespective of the period in which the land was purchased.

13. Simplified Regulatory Regime

The ultimate goal of a simplified regulatory regime is to strike a balance between facilitating economic growth, fostering innovation, and maintaining adequate protection for public welfare, health, safety, and the environment. By reducing unnecessary complexity and administrative burdens, such a regime aims to promote a more business-friendly environment while maintaining necessary oversight and regulatory safeguards.

13.1 Constitution of Haryana Enterprises Promotion Centre for promotion of Ease of Doing Business

The Government of Haryana has established the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Centre (HEPC) as a dedicated nodal agency under the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Act, 2016 (HEPA) to facilitate and promote ease of doing business in the State. Operating as a single-roof clearance mechanism, HEPC streamlines the process of obtaining clearances, approvals and licenses required by businesses and investors to set up and operate enterprises in Haryana.

13.2 Invest Haryana Single Window Portal

The Government of Haryana has developed the Invest Haryana Single Window Portal as an integrated online platform to simplify and expedite the process of setting up businesses in Haryana. This portal serves as a one-stop digital interface to streamline regulatory processes and ensure ease of access to over 140 business related services, ensuring transparency, reduced paperwork, and minimization of delays by providing a seamless, end-to-end service experience.

13.3 Timebound Clearances for All Services

The Government has laid down clearly defined timelines for delivery of services on the Invest Haryana Single Window Portal. The Government will ensure that approvals for all services are granted within the timelines specified.

13.4 Dedicated Sectoral Relationship Managers for Handholding and Investment Facilitation Support

Dedicated relationship managers will be assigned for every ultra mega, mega and large investor to provide dedicated handholding and investment facilitation support.

13.5 Self-Certification and Third-Party Certification

The Government of Haryana has allowed Self-certification vide Notification No. 11/12/2018-4Lab dated 03.05.2018 (as amended from time to time), for Labour related clearances and approvals under 14 acts of the Labour Department in Haryana as shown below:

- Factories Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Payment of Bonus Act. 1965 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, and Rules framed thereunder.
- Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1958 and Rules framed thereunder.
- The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (RECS) Act, 1979 and Rules framed thereunder.
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 and Rules framed thereunder.
- Punjab Industrial Establishments (National & Festival Holidays & Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965.
- The Building and Other Construction Works (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

The Government of Haryana has also notified 3rd Party Certification/ Audit Scheme (Amendment), 2018 vide Notification No. 11/13/2018-4Lab dated 03.05.2018 (as amended from time to time) to facilitate entrepreneurs for complying with the provisions of Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed there-under.

13.6 Online single return for various Acts pertaining to the Department of Labour

The Labour Department has implemented the online submission of a unified single return under all labour laws.

13.7 Allowing three shifts and night shifts for Women

E-Waste Recycling Units will be permitted three shift operations allowing women to work at night, subject to the units taking the necessary precautions with respect to the safety

and security of women employees. In addition, the government will implement an auto-renewal system, basis self-certification for such permissions (subject to fulfilling necessary regulatory compliance) and encourage faceless and paperless approval.

13.8 Compliances Reduction and Deregulation

The Government of Haryana has undertaken the following key reforms to simplify and consolidate regulatory processes, remove duplicative licensing requirements and expedite approvals at both the establishment and operational stages of businesses:

- To provide flexibility to developers, the Government will promote mixed land use in new master plans, with a particular focus on Transit Oriented Development (TOD) zones
- The State has introduced a prohibited list of activities under the Mixed Land Use category in the Development Plans. All activities, except those explicitly included in the prohibited list, will be considered permissible, subject to compliance with the prevailing policy parameters.
- Third-party certification have been introduced for granting Consent to Operate (CTO) to Green category industries (other than MSMEs). For MSMEs in the Green category, CTO through self-certification has been allowed.
- The State has reduced timelines from 30 working days to 21 working days for providing Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate.
- The State has expanded the list of White Category Industries to 734 incorporating the recent changes in the White Category list issued by CPCB.
- A provision for instant automated CLU approval has been introduced in designated industrial zones and the documentation required to obtain Change of Land Use (CLU) approval has been streamlined to only three essential documents - the ownership document, the project report, and the indemnity bond.
- The area requirement for establishing industries has been completely waived.
- The State has removed earlier restrictions that prohibited women from working in certain hazardous industries.
- The State has allowed the industries on 20 ft. (6m) wide village link roads also in the agriculture/rural zone and industrial units in agriculture zone having direct access from Schedule Road, National Highway and State Highway.
- Clearances for obtaining utilities such as electricity and water connections have been fully integrated into the Invest Haryana Portal.

- The threshold under the Haryana Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1958 has been increased from 0 to 20 workers, thereby reducing compliance obligations for smaller establishments.
- The State has also increased daily working hours from 9 to 10 and weekly quarterly overtime upto 156 hours.
- The Haryana Building Code has been amended in line with global best practices to allow for unrestricted FAR, unrestricted Ground Coverage and unrestricted Maximum Permissible Height have been permitted subject to fulfilment of fire safety, structural safety, light & ventilation and parking norms as specified in the code and payment of fees/ charges as applicable.
- The Haryana Building Code has also been amended to allow third-party agencies to grant Occupation Certificates for high-risk buildings.

13.9 Timely Processing of Incentive Applications:

To enhance transparency, certainty, and timeliness in the processing and disbursement of incentives, the State Government will ensure upfront release of fifty percent (50%) of the eligible incentive amount after preliminary scrutiny of the incentive claim within seven (7) working days from the date of submission of the application. The remaining fifty percent (50%) of the eligible incentive will thereafter be disbursed within forty-five (45) working days from the date of application after detailed scrutiny of applications.

The timeliness of incentive processing and disbursement will be tracked through the Invest Haryana Single Window Portal. In case of any delay purely attributable to the concerned Department, interest at the rate of 8% per annum, or such different rate as may be notified by the Government from time to time, will be payable on the delayed incentive amount.

13.10 Compliance and audits under E-Waste Management Rules, 2022.

The Haryana State Pollution Control Board will ensure compliance and conducting audits under the provisions of the E-Waste Management Rules, 2022. (or as amended from time to time).

13.11 Steering Committee

A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Administrative Secretary, Industries & Commerce, Haryana and comprising senior officials from concerned departments, Industry Experts/ Associations, or any other special invitee, etc. will be formed for deliberation on policy matters and implementation thereof.

Note: All the eligible E-Waste Recycling units will be given the above regulatory benefits in addition to the ones mentioned in the Make in Haryana Industrial Policy (as amended from time to time) or any new Industrial Policy of the State.

12653—C.S.—H.G.P., Pkl.